

**USAID/Regional Center for Southern Africa**  
**Operational Plan**

**FY 2006**

June 2, 2006

## **Please Note:**

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2006 Operational Plan and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Operational Plan is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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**Program Performance Summary FY 2005:** Background: USAID/Southern Africa implements programs (to varying degrees) in the following countries of Southern Africa: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

In a region typified by diversity, some factors are constant. Poverty is endemic; more than 60 percent of Southern Africans live on less than \$2 day. Even as most of the population is engaged in agriculture activities, few earn a satisfactory income from their labors and the contribution to overall regional GDP is low, less than 10%. Recurrent drought and, more consistently, policies and infrastructure that inhibit regional trade mean that 11 million Southern Africans will require emergency food assistance this year. The toll of HIV/AIDS in reducing life expectancy and diminishing economic prospects is staggering. Seven countries have prevalence rates that range from approximately 20% to 43%. Lack of diversification in economic activity and non-tariff trade barriers dampen the region's participation in global markets. The fourteen countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) together account for less than 1% of total world trade. Even trade between neighboring countries is hindered; almost 90% of Southern African exports leave the continent. Investment, both foreign and domestic, is insufficient. Civil society is weak and, combined with the dominance of the executive branch in government, results in fragile institutions of democratic governance.

For the region to succeed, it must become more integrated. That this has been often stated does not make it any less true. Lack of cooperation and coordination between the countries of Southern Africa means that trade does not flow, democratic standards are not upheld, hunger persists, and shared natural resources have the potential to become flashpoints for conflict.

The USAID program in Southern Africa seeks to build the region's capacity to effectively address development challenges that cross national borders. Regional institutions - both government and non-governmental - can drive the agenda for regional integration. They can facilitate the establishment of shared development agendas by multiple countries. Regional institutions provide a gateway through which member countries' concerns can be addressed without resorting to conflict.

An important tenet of U.S. foreign policy is to strengthen and work through regional institutions and regional economic communities. USAID/Southern Africa programs support three important African regional development initiatives: the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, and the SADC Strategic Plan for the Organ.

By engaging with both national and regional actors, USAID/Southern Africa activities promote trade, increase food security, encourage the application of regional norms and standards for democratic governance, ensure equitable management of shared natural resources, and strengthen the response to HIV/AIDS. In achieving its objectives, USAID/Southern Africa coordinates closely with other donors - particularly donors that support regional institutions - who have complementary aims. For example, USAID/Southern Africa participates in regional donor working groups on water and agriculture with several other donors, and works in close collaboration with the Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation to strengthen management of internationally shared river basins.

Challenges: The continued economic and political deterioration in Zimbabwe impacted the Southern African region in 2005. Neighboring countries felt the brunt through diminished regional economic growth as well as the increased flow of illegal migrants, heightening social tensions. The loss of Zimbabwe's agricultural production has negatively affected food security throughout the region.

U.S. statutory limitations on assistance to Zimbabwe affected USAID/Southern Africa's relationship with SADC (of which Zimbabwe is a member) and impacted programs in regional transportation, private sector development and agriculture. However, while respecting U.S. foreign policy guidelines regarding Zimbabwe, the regional program continued to work with technical working groups of SADC and independent units such as SADC-PF to support SADC's regional development plan.

#### Key Achievements

Democracy and Governance: USAID/Southern Africa continued its support for the Southern African Development Community-Parliamentary Forum (SADC-PF). SADC-PF is an independent unit of SADC, bringing together the parliaments of the SADC member countries to promote and implement principles of democracy and good governance in the region.

During the fiscal year, several countries amended their electoral laws to be compliant with norms and standards for the conduct of free and fair elections, developed by SADC-PF. For example, the Mauritius electoral law was amended to allow international observers to enter polling stations. The Angolan parliament approved a package of electoral laws and regulations that largely comply with SADC-PF norms and standards. In Malawi, the electoral commission has requested SADC-PF's assistance to institute measures that will assist the commission to implement recommendations made by election observer missions during Malawi's last election. While this "piecemeal" approach to electoral reform falls short of the goal of comprehensive regional reform, it nevertheless represents a positive development that has allowed increasing numbers of Southern African citizens to enjoy electoral democracy. During FY 2005, SADC-PF observed elections in Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique and Namibia were deemed to be free and fair.

Environment: This was the first year of implementation for the USAID/Southern Africa activity to improve the management of shared river basins, specifically that of the Okavango River. This internationally renowned natural resource, which includes the Okavango Delta, is shared by Angola, Botswana and Namibia. USAID/Southern Africa provided training, technical assistance and other support to the Okavango River Basin Commission (OKACOM), helping it to evolve into an operational, multi-national governance body able to make and implement decisions to promote sustainable development that benefits communities while protecting biodiversity. The environment program also assisted communities and the government of Angola to assess issues related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use in the upper Okavango watershed.

Trade: In 2005, many Southern African countries were buffeted by the expiration of textile and clothing quotas which resulted in an increase in exports from China to the U.S.. Lesotho, a country that is especially dependent on clothing exports, experienced a 9.5% decrease in exports to the U.S. under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Further, in 2007, sourcing rules for raw materials will change requiring Southern African producers to source textiles for apparel manufacture regionally. This may as well diminish the competitiveness of the region. However, the Southern African Global Competitiveness Hub (Trade Hub), supported by USAID/Southern Africa, proactively implemented activities to preserve this important source of jobs and livelihoods. With Trade Hub assistance, a standing export order of more than one million dollars annually was established between a South African knitting mill and a yarn spinning company in Lesotho. Examples of regional integration such as this will help the region maintain this important manufacturing sector and serve as a platform for future economic growth and diversification.

Agriculture: The regional agriculture program diversifies the livelihoods of rural producers, assisting farmers to become more competitive on local and regional markets. More than 4000 resource-poor households were introduced to new agricultural technologies, such as improved seed varieties, fertilizers, irrigation, and cultivation practices. During FY 2005, USAID support for the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture enabled the dissemination of technologies that resulted in over \$4 million in cassava sales by small-scale farmers in Malawi and Zambia. The introduction of new herbal tea cultivars and growing practices in Zambia and South Africa resulted in an additional \$1.3 million of rural household income.

HIV/AIDS: The Regional HIV/AIDS Program (RHAP) is implemented from USAID/South Africa and performance reporting is integrated in their Annual Report.

Support for Presidential and Agency Initiatives: USAID/Southern Africa programs support four key Presidential and Agency Initiatives:

- African Global Competitiveness Initiative

- Initiative to End Hunger in Africa
- Anti-Corruption Initiative
- President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

Public-Private Partnerships: During the fiscal year, USAID/Southern Africa concluded a Global Development Alliance (GDA) agreement with the World Institute for Soy in Human Health. This alliance will improve the nutritional value of locally processed foods and increase the capabilities of local manufacturers in the targeted countries.

Within the regional agriculture program, private sector resources are leveraged in a variety of ways. Private sector resources support research to develop a nutritionally-enhanced sorghum product for HIV-positive children. Large private sector buyers of natural herb products and spices donate their expertise to ensure the quality of the products that they purchase from small-scale producers who receive technical assistance from USAID/Southern Africa. Non-traditional vegetable production in Southern Zambia is supported by USAID in partnership with a major international hotel chain that not only acts as a buyer, but provides significant technical and logistical support to rural producers. Similarly, more than 130 tons of paprika from the impoverished cross-border area of Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi was sold in FY 2005 through the joint effort of USAID-supported technical assistance and private sector buyers who provided critical inputs such as seeds and pesticide.

Cross-cutting Themes: In Southern Africa, HIV/AIDS impacts every development activity. USAID/Southern Africa seeks to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS throughout its activity portfolio. For example, the Trade Hub launched agribusiness workplace programs in South Africa and Zambia that "cluster" firms for more efficient delivery of HIV/AIDS prevention and education activities, sharing the cost among cluster members. Labor-saving technologies for planting more nutritious crops were promoted in the cross-border area of Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi. In the Okavango River basin area, USAID/Southern Africa's environment program implementing partners are building linkages with HIV/AIDS organizations to achieve mutually beneficial goals of education, awareness and reduction of stigma.

Gender: In Southern Africa, women face unequal access to technology, markets and market knowledge that can limit the scope of their participation in the economy. The agricultural program actively encourages the participation of women in the dissemination of new labor-saving technologies. This not only promotes the inclusion of women in profitable agricultural endeavors, but, by lessening time spent on certain agricultural chores, enables women to act as care-givers in HIV/AIDS-impacted households.

In addressing women's economic opportunities, the trade program has its greatest impact through its support for strengthening the competitiveness of the region's textile and apparel sector, which employs a predominantly female workforce. The Southern Africa region has the highest number of women employed in the textile and apparel industry in Africa. This program helps to preserve this vital source of income and empowerment for women.

Women must have the opportunity to participate in decisions that impact their lives. The natural resources program supports training for local and international NGO staff in participatory rural appraisal. The objective of this training is to encourage the participation of women in community decision-making concerning the use of shared water resources. The democratic governance program promotes gender parity as an integral element of the regional election norms and standards.

**FY 2006 Program****SO: 690-014 A More Competitive Southern African Economy****Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment**

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$2,386,000 DA). USAID continues to provide technical assistance to harmonize regional and national policies, improve economic stability and simplify trade rules across regional trade regimes. USAID will assist the private sector to engage in public policy advocacy and formulation directed at strengthening competitive markets and improving transparency of regulations. USAID will continue to assist in the reduction of transport and customs barriers by decreasing the documentation and intergovernmental barriers to cross-border and international trade. These efforts will streamline the movement of goods and capital, as well as harmonizing investment regulations in Southern Africa. The program will also draw in the Food and Agricultural Service of the USDA to assist Southern African countries in complying with Sanitary and Phytosanitary trade standards of the U.S. and other advanced World Trade Organization (WTO) buyers of African products. Principal contractor: The Services Group (TSG) (prime), Nathan Associates (sub).

**Improve Private Sector Competitiveness**

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,550,000 DA). USAID will create business linkages allowing regional firms and industries to position themselves in global markets as intermediate and finished goods and services suppliers. In some cases this will involve marketing assistance; legal compliance with labeling, safety and registration requirements; conformance with international quality standards; and respect for intellectual property rights. USAID will facilitate access to technical expertise and finance to enable the private sector to exploit markets where African products have cost and service advantages. USAID support will also assist firms that are engaged in moving commercial activities from the public sector to private sector control and market-based performance. Principal contractor: CARANA Corporation (prime), Abt Associates, Inc. (sub).

**Increase Trade and Investment**

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,550,000 DA). USAID will improve regional trade capacity within Southern Africa by providing technical assistance and training in interpreting and complying with regional and global trade commitments. The program offers management assistance and technical advice to the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), promotes private sector involvement in trade policy reform, and advises on U.S. trade opportunities under AGOA and through programs such as the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. USAID will help beneficiary countries meet their obligations under WTO agreements and continue to support trade capacity-building in coordination with those countries seeking Free Trade Agreement negotiations with the U.S. Principal contractor: The Services Group (prime), Nathan Associates (sub).

**FY 2007 Program****SO: 690-014 A More Competitive Southern African Economy****Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment**

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$2,300,000 DA). USAID will implement and refine activities begun during FY 2006, including policy work to increase economic growth and investor confidence, improve the business environment, and reduce the cost of regional trade caused by over-regulation and excessive public sector involvement. Further, USAID will continue to encourage an independent private sector voice to advocate for public policy reform, free trade legislation, and improved governance of transport and customs systems. Principal contractor: The Services Group (prime), Nathan Associates (sub).

### **Improve Private Sector Competitiveness**

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,600,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen U.S. and Southern Africa export-led business linkages, provide technical assistance to improve the competitiveness of African products and services, and publicize the role of trade in creating sustainable jobs and reducing poverty in the region. Further, USAID will assist in promoting private engagement in all sectors where that participation increases efficiency and fair competition. Principal contractor: CARANA Corporation (prime), Abt Associates, Inc. (sub).

### **Increase Trade and Investment**

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,600,000 DA). USAID will build management capacity in regional trade regulatory structures and promote reforms that reduce barriers to competitiveness such as tariffs, restrictions on cross-border finance and commercial use of collateral. USAID will also address impediments caused by multiple standards organizations that penalize value-added processing and trade. Principal contractor: The Services Group (prime), Nathan Associates (sub).

### **FY 2006 Program**

#### **SO: 690-015 Rural Livelihoods Diversified in Southern Africa**

### **Improve Emergency Preparedness & Disaster Mitigation**

Improve Emergency Preparedness & Disaster Mitigation (\$200,000 DA). USAID is establishing a new office of the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) to cover Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS countries). Since informal trade across borders adds a supply of foodstuffs available in the market that does not get tracked through normal means, USAID will continue and expand its activity to monitor informal trade to 24 observation points and add three new crops to the list of food crops already being monitored. Principal contractor: Chemonics.

### **Improve Private Sector Competitiveness**

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$2,750,000 DA). The primary focus of the USAID private sector activities is to position agriculture enterprises to compete in inter and intra-regional agriculture trade, including implementing quality assurance and quality control requirements.

USAID will provide business development and export readiness skills training to a broad group of businesses and associations in targeted sectors. For example, in FY 2006, through the work of regional partners, USAID will provide business development training to 14 seed companies, 35 regional agribusinesses, 12 Zambian essential oil and spice companies, and three cassava processing companies, plus more than 500 enterprises working in hydroponic, organic, spices and specialty vegetable exports. In one product, paprika, USAID will help the growers and processors form a regional association. Market linkages will be facilitated through contracts and formal agreements for services between producer associations and the food services and supermarket industries. The policy work of FANRPAN (the Food, Agriculture, Natural Resources Policy and Analysis Network) will lead to a policy agreement among Ministries of Agriculture on harmonized seed systems which will accelerate the adoption and trade of seed varieties among Southern African countries. Finally, USAID will help establish a rural information and communication network in the Chinyanja Triangle. Principal contractors: Louisiana State University, Michigan State University (primes).

### **Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity**

Improved Agriculture Sector Productivity (\$3,400,000 DA). USAID and its partners have joined forces to

deliver technical and market "packages" to farmer groups. The package includes improved seeds, water management and irrigation technologies, fertilizers (organic and chemical) and producer level technology training, as well as market links. Production of the core crops (cassava, beans, groundnuts, vegetables) will be strengthened through the dissemination of diversified seed and germplasm varieties. USAID will also promote the use of tree fertilizers (i.e., leaves from trees planted in fields decompose and nourish the soils). During FY 2006, USAID will transfer over 50 new seed varieties, provide four irrigation technologies to over 250 farmers, successfully introduce the practice of tree fertilizers to more than 2000 farmers, and train more than 4000 farmers in conservation farming and irrigation. Principal grantee: Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Consortium.

#### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 690-015 Rural Livelihoods Diversified in Southern Africa**

##### **Improve Emergency Preparedness & Disaster Mitigation**

Improve Emergency Preparedness & Disaster Mitigation (\$200,000 DA). USAID plans to add two more observation points for cross border monitoring of informal trade, as well as three more crops to the monitoring list. The BLS FEWSNET advisor will provide joint quarterly reports on the food supply situation with regional advisor. In parallel, Country Vulnerability Assessment Committees (VAC) teams will lead information collection and analysis at national levels. Principal contractor: Chemonics.

##### **Improve Private Sector Competitiveness**

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$2,800,000 DA). USAID plans to continue the market linkage and training work begun in FY 2005. In this regard, quality control and quality assurance in exportable products will become increasingly important as more products become ready to enter the regional and international markets. Sales of key products such as cassava and herbal teas by participating producer associations are projected to increase by 5% to 10%. USAID intends to expand the breadth of its training and technical assistance to cover regional supply chain management. Principal contractors: Louisiana State University, Michigan State University (primes).

##### **Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity**

Improved Agriculture Sector Productivity (\$3,400,000 DA). USAID plans to solidify crop diversification through more systematic access to improved seeds, fertilizer and irrigation technologies. The maximum level of farmer outreach will remain stable at 4,000 farmers annually. Productivity and sales are expected to rise as innovations take hold and market experience accumulates. USAID expects that producer market share for Irish potatoes will grow from two to four percent. Principal grantee: Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Consortium.

#### **FY 2006 Program**

#### **SO: 690-017 Improved Management of Selected River Basins**

##### **Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity**

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,203,000 DA). The most serious threats to biodiversity in the Okavango River Basin are related to human activities and projects that could upset natural flow regimes for water and sediments, and reduce water quality. USAID is assisting the three countries that share the Okavango basin-Angola, Namibia, and Botswana-to address these and other threats to sustainable development by providing technical assistance and training at multiple levels. Under the Integrated River Basin Management activity, USAID is strengthening the ability of the multi-national Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM), along with relevant local institutions and communities, to monitor water resources, manage and share information, collect improved baseline environmental data and develop effective activities to address development priorities



through four activity-linked training programs. USAID is improving OKACOM's capacity to promote consultation and scientific inquiry prior to decision-making on developments that affect the basin; assisting planners to collect, access and use information needed to make scientifically informed decisions regarding water use, abstraction and resource management; and supporting implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan of Angola in the Okavango basin. This includes the identification of biologically significant areas for conservation, a biodiversity inventory in colonial era hunting reserves in the basin, and identification of environmental practices that address threats to biologically significant areas.

USAID is contributing to a new municipal governance and community development public-private alliance in Angola in collaboration with other donors, thereby leveraging additional resources to address environmentally sound natural resource management at the local level in the strategically important upper reaches of the watershed. USAID is also working in coordination with other donors to develop the operational capacity of a new OKACOM Secretariat. Under this activity, USAID is providing training for water and natural resource institutions as well as community groups and a local civil society organization, Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development (ACADIR), in the remote Kuando Kubango Province of Angola. Principal contractor: Associates in Rural Development, Inc. (prime); ACADIR, World Vision; the Kalahari Conservation Society, and the Namibian Nature Foundation (subs).

#### **FY 2007 Program**

##### **SO: 690-017 Improved Management of Selected River Basins**

###### **Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity**

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,240,000 DA). The USAID Improved Management of Shared River Basins activity will continue to strengthen the capacity of OKACOM and related institutions in Angola, Namibia and Botswana through training and technical assistance. USAID plans to increasingly work through the newly formed OKACOM Secretariat to reinforce its role in project coordination, information sharing, and training programs. USAID technical assistance and training will continue to support implementation of priority components of the national biodiversity strategy in the Angolan portion of the basin. USAID plans to assist OKACOM to continue to make progress toward its core mandates including improved documentation of water resource availability, reasonable water demands, environmental protection, sustainable use, and criteria for reviewing proposed projects and allocating resources. RCSA plans to continue supporting community participation in environmentally sound natural resource management in the upper watershed through the public-private alliance in Kuando Kubango Province of Angola. A comprehensive program evaluation will be conducted late in the year to assess progress and identify opportunities to optimize program impacts in future years. Principal contractor: same as above.

#### **FY 2006 Program**

##### **SO: 690-019 Strengthened Response to HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa**

###### **Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS**

Reduce Transmission & Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$7,401,000 CSH). USAID funds increase access to select HIV/AIDS services for over five million people across the region. The program will support communities in Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho through technical assistance and training for organizational capacity building to 53 non-governmental, faith-based, and community-based organizations. Activities will focus on implementing an indigenous HIV/AIDS response around prevention, orphan and vulnerable children care, palliative care and treatment advocacy. USAID will support five voluntary counseling and testing sites and mobile outreach for these services in Lesotho. The program will also boost prevention through promotion of abstinence, being faithful, and correct and consistent condom use. Working with private sector partners, USAID will implement a facility-based prevention-of-mother-to-child transmission program with community support that will treat 4,000 mothers and infants at three sites and provide outreach to family members and communities, educate HIV positive mothers about infant feeding, and strengthen

policy guidelines. USAID-funded technical assistance will help develop training curriculum and focus on strengthening the capacity to manage and produce adequate human resources for national HIV/AIDS programs in Lesotho and Swaziland. In addition, USAID will support 12 programs for orphans and vulnerable children care and palliative care programs in Swaziland and Lesotho. Five USAID regional technical advisors will support USAID country programs and implementing partners to improve the quality and use of surveillance and monitoring and evaluation data across the region. USAID will increase grant support to regional institutions in combating the southern Africa HIV/AIDS epidemic and will collaborate with other multilateral partners to develop capacity and leverage regional resources. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of additional funds for this program. Principal contractors and grantees: Pact, Inc., Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, University of North Carolina, Management Sciences for Health, Population Services International, Intrah Health International, Tulane University, Frontiers Population Council, University Research Corporation (prime); Columbia University, Boston University, African Palliative Care Association, CARE International (subs).

#### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 690-019 Strengthened Response to HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa**

##### **Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS**

Reduce Transmission & Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$7,411,000 CSH). USAID plans to help partners throughout the region to increase their technical, management and strategic planning skills, build on successful regional networks and institutions, and promote policy development. The program also may facilitate greater participation of the commercial sector in the regional HIV/AIDS response. USAID plans to continue collaboration with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to provide additional voluntary counseling and testing sites, improve laboratory services, and expand family-centered HIV/AIDS services in Lesotho and Swaziland. USAID may continue activities in behavior change promotion through faith-based networks and community leadership activities throughout Africa. Regional activities also expect to encourage increased linkages with African and U.S.-based universities and support training and professional development institutions that will help build health sector capacity for 10 countries in Southern Africa. USAID plans to promote the following: building indigenous organizations' capacity to provide technical assistance; increasing information exchange on best program practices; utilizing epidemiological data analysis in all HIV/AIDS programs; and advocating issues with region-wide implications, such as policies on improving training for health care providers and providing treatment and care to orphans and vulnerable children. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of additional funds for this program. Principal contractors and grantees: Pact, Inc., Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, University of North Carolina, Johns Hopkins University, Intrah Health International, Academy for Educational Development (prime); BizAids, Southern Africa AIDS Information Dissemination Service, CARE International (subs).

#### **FY 2006 Program**

#### **SO: 690-020 Improved Democratic Governance in Southern Africa**

##### **Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes**

Promote and Support Credible Election Processes (\$500,000 DA). Electoral democracy forms the basis for consolidation of good democratic governance and economic development. Southern African countries have institutionalized regular elections, which are largely held at predictable intervals. Hence, in Southern Africa, the discourse around elections focuses on the quality and impact of elections, rather than whether elections will be held. USAID will support the implementation of electoral reform measures to promote free, fair and credible elections. Specifically, USAID will support the work of regional non-governmental organizations who promote adoption and application of regional election norms and standards, and who advance electoral law reform, in particular reform of the laws that limit the inclusion of women and other disadvantaged groups in electoral competition processes. The program will also fund pre-election assistance, election observation, and post-election efforts to assist election authorities in each country to implement recommendations made by election observer missions. Principal grantees:

Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Parliamentary Forum.

### **Strengthen Civil Society**

Strengthen Civil Society (\$483,000 DA). Effective civil society with adequate capacity to advocate for policy reform and implementation provides an important forum for broad citizen participation in policy formulation, reform and implementation. In Southern Africa, civil society is weak, which has contributed to the consolidation of dominant executive influence. USAID will provide training and technical assistance to build policy analysis and advocacy capacity of selected regional civil society organizations active in anti-corruption, rule of law, and election administration. Principal contractor and grantee: to be determined.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

### **FY 2007 Program**

**SO: 690-020 Improved Democratic Governance in Southern Africa**

### **Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes**

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to support electoral legislation reform programs of key regional partners and promote the further adoption of regional electoral norms and standards. In FY 2007, it is likely that USAID will finance election observation teams in the elections in Madagascar and Lesotho. Principal contractor or grantee: SADC Parliamentary Forum.

### **Strengthen Civil Society**

Strengthen Civil Society (\$850,000 DA). USAID plans to support regional civil society advocacy efforts for adoption and harmonization of national laws with selected regional norms and standards, such as the SADC Protocol Against Corruption. Advocacy capacity building will be targeted at selected regional civil society organizations that work in management of shared water resources, agriculture and trade. Principal contractor or grantee: to be determined.

## **Results Framework**

### **690-001 Increased Regional Capacity to Influence Democratic Performance**

**Program Title: Improved Democratic Practices in Southern Africa**

**IR 1.1:** Increased information sharing within the region

**IR 1.2:** Increased advocacy and other cooperation bringing regional experience to bear at national level

**IR 1.3:** Regional norms further defined by Southern Africans

### **690-002 A More Integrated Regional Market**

**Program Title: Southern Africa Trade Development**

**IR 2.1:** Reduced barriers to broadened participation in the regional market

**IR 2.2:** More efficient provision of infrastructure

**IR 2.3:** Advocacy for sustained regional integration strengthened

**Discussion:** This SO has effectively ended, so the results framework and corresponding set of indicators no longer hold. If the one remaining activity (SAEDF) is extended, the mission intends to amend the framework to reflect the reduced scope of the SO.

### **690-012 Increased Regional Cooperation in the Management of Shared Natural Resources**

**Program Title: Shared Natural Resources Management**

**IR 12.1:** Viable Practices for sustainable management of shared natural resources adopted

**IR 12.2:** Policies, protocols and agreements enacted

**IR 12.3:** Organizations and institutions capable of effective regional intervention

**IR 12.4:** Ecological monitoring systems for decision making improved

### **690-013 Expanded Commercial Markets for Agricultural Technologies and Commodities in the SADC Region**

**Program Title: Expanded Trade in Farm Technologies and Products**

**IR 13.1:** Laws and Policies that increase Trade in Agricultural Technologies and Commodities Enacted

**IR 13.2:** Adoption of sustainable agricultural technologies and practices increased

**IR 13.3:** Private Sector participation in delivery systems for improved agricultural technologies increased

**IR 13.4:** New sustainable agricultural technologies and practices developed

### **690-014 A More Competitive Southern African Economy**

**Program Title: A More Competitive Southern African Economy**

**IR 14.1:** Improved Policy and Regulatory Environment for Competitiveness and Free Trade

**IR 14.2:** Strengthened Capacity of Targeted Clusters to Produce and Market Competitive Goods and Services

**IR 14.3:** Key Transaction Costs Reduced

### **690-015 Rural Livelihoods Diversified in Southern Africa**

**Program Title: Rural Livelihoods Diversified**

**IR15.1:** Increased commercial farmer's trade of high value agricultural commodities

**IR15.1.1:** Yield enhancing technology adopted by emerging farmers

**IR15.1.2:** Emerging commercial farmers meet quality and safety standards for selected tradable agricultural commodities

**IR15.1.3:** Commodity chains link emerging commercial farmers, processors and traders with export and regional markets

**IR15.2:** Agricultural production of resource poor farmers diversified

IR15.2.1: Household level of productivity increased  
IR15.2.2: Intervention that mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on agricultural production promoted  
IR15.2.3: Producer association members' enterprise development skilld increased  
IR15.3: Regional policy coordination improved  
IR15.3.1: Policy advocacy capacity operational  
IR15.3.2: Policy analysis capacity operational

**690-016 Improved Electoral Competition in Southern Africa**  
**Program Title: Improved Electoral Competition in Southern Africa**

IR 16.1: Increased demand for accountability and transparency of electoral competition processes in the region  
IR 16.2: Improved electoral processes through compliance with regional norms and standards  
IR 16.3: Increased capacity of targeted regional organizations to mitigate election related conflict

**690-017 Improved Management of Selected River Basins**  
**Program Title: Improved Management of Shared River Basins**

IR 17.1: Protection of biodiversity and provision of ecological services  
IR 17.2: Strengthened institutional capacity for basin management

**Discussion:** The framework and indicators were revised slightly based upon new information collected during the first six months of the project, including activities of other donors, counterpart priorities and the new Strategic Framework for Africa.

**690-019 Strengthened Response to HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa**  
**Program Title: Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program**

IR 1: Increased access to select HIVAIDS services in target populations across the region  
IR 2: Improved quality of Mission programs to combat the HIVAIDS epidemic in the region  
IR 3: Increased participation of regional networks and institutions in combatting the HIVAIDS epidemic

**690-020 Improved Democratic Governance in Southern Africa**  
**Program Title: Strengthened Regional Democratic Institutions**

IR 1: Advocacy capacity of selected regional civil society organizations strengthened  
IR 2: Improved electoral reform in the region

**Discussion:** This SO is a new SO that was proposed in the December 2005 Strategy Statement. Indicators and targets will be developed during FY 2006 (assuming that the SO is approved).